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Confederate Literature: a List of Books and Newspapers, Maps, Music, and Miscellaneous Matter printed in the South during the Confederacy, now in the Boston Athenaeum. Prepared by CHARLES N. BAXTER and JAMES M. DEARBORN, with an Introduction by JAMES FORD RHODES. (Boston: the Athenaeum. 1917. Pp. x, 213. \$1.25.)

VARYING fortunes of war, peace, and reconstruction soon destroyed or dispersed many of the Confederate archives, documents, and publications, official and unofficial, usually poorly printed and unbound. The original manuscripts of the Provisional and Permanent Constitutions of the Confederacy, and the official volume of (transcribed) opinions of the Confederate attorneys general, 1861-1865, were found by a Southern war-correspondent, F. G. de Fontaine, in boxes from Richmond just abandoned at Chester, S. C., in April, 1865! In 1883 he sold the Permanent Constitution to Mrs. G. W. J. DeRenne of Savannah. W. W. Corcoran then bought the Provisional Constitution and presented it to the Southern Historical Society, so that it is now in the Confederate Museum at Richmond. In November, 1897, the opinions of the attorneys general were sold to the New York Public Library (*cf. Ga. Hist. Quarterly*, June, 1918, pp. 73, 74, notes). Naturally much came into the possession of the United States government, and thus the Confederate portion of that vast *omnium-gatherum*, the *Official Records*, became possible. Later the *Journals* of the Confederate Congress also were similarly made readily accessible to all.

J. R. Bartlett's 1866 catalogue lists such Confederate material as he had obtained, but Sabin's *Dictionary of Books relating to America* went much farther. The fine collection, including an extraordinary series of Confederate Congressional bills and reports, formed by Levi Z. Leiter, was carefully catalogued by H. A. Morrison (1907). D. S. Freeman's very scholarly *Confederate Museum Calendar* (Richmond, 1908) is of unusual value, as might be expected, and the Virginia State Library has issued lists including Confederate official publications, Southern periodicals, and Virginia imprints.

Now we have this handsome volume listing the Confederate imprints in the Boston Athenaeum. The interesting introduction by Mr. Rhodes explains that the collection was formed "say 1865-66" by an Athenaeum committee of which Francis Parkham and the librarian, W. F. Poole, were the most active members. They went to work promptly, with great energy and with remarkable results, securing just in time many rare newspapers, periodicals, and other ephemeral publications. The contents of this volume are as follows: I. Introduction by Mr. Rhodes, II. Confederate States Publications, III. State Publications, IV. Miscellaneous Books, V. Tracts, VI. Music, VII. Maps, Broadsides, etc., VIII. Newspapers and Periodicals, followed by an index to the whole volume.

The book being a mere list, not a regular catalogue or bibliography, there are no collations by signatures, nor is the alignment of the title-pages indicated as had been done in Freeman's *Calendar*, but the titles are given in full, authors of anonymous works are named when known, the pagination and size are given, and there are many concise notes as to cover-titles, contents, etc. The compilers have evidently done their work very carefully, and the book is well printed, both as regards appearance and accuracy.

Without demanding additional notes in general, I think that in two exceptional instances at least they should be added:

The *Declaration of the immediate causes which induce and justify the Secession of South Carolina* (Charleston, 1860, 13 pp.) on page 55 of the present volume, should be emphatically distinguished from the surreptitious, spurious, counterfeit reprint, which though smaller in size and more modern in appearance might readily deceive the unwarned. Mr. T. L. Cole, our chief authority on such legal literature, informs me that the counterfeit is most readily identified by its misprint: Pren't Convention for Pres't Convention on p. [11]. The Americus Book Company of Americus, Georgia, admits that the counterfeit was made for them, but can no longer ascertain who printed it in Americus, just when it was done, or how many copies printed. They are still being sold however.

Surely it is also worth noting (*cf.* Freeman, p. 540, and the Bibliography of Confederate Text-Books, p. 1150, by the late Stephen B. Weeks, in the *Report of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1898-1899*) that Mrs. M. B. Moore's *Primary Geography, arranged as a Reading Book for Common Schools, with Questions and Answers Attached* (second ed., Raleigh, 1864—*cf.* B. A. List, p. 115) concludes with the remarkable colloquy (p. 47, not in the first edition!):

Q. Has the Confederate States any commerce?

A. A fine inland commerce, and bids fair, sometime, to have a grand commerce on the high seas.

Q. What is the present drawback to our trade?

A. An unlawful Blockade by the miserable and hellish Yankee Nation.

Numerous important and really interesting items not mentioned in the present *List* may indeed be found in various other libraries. Thus the DeRenne Library has the *Ordinance of Secession* of the "Republic of Georgia" as originally printed on satin at Augusta; the rare original edition (Montgomery, 1861, pp. 15) of the *Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America*; and Richard Malcolm Johnston's anonymous and almost unknown volume *Georgia Sketches by an Old Man* (Augusta, 1864) which later reappeared in his *Dukesborough Tales*.

But take it for all in all, and considering its wide variety and scope, Mr. Rhodes is undoubtedly right when he concludes that the Athenaeum

collection "possesses inestimable value". We can only be grateful for this excellent and remarkably cheap check-list which serves as its key.

LEONARD L. MACKALL.

A Survey of International Relations between the United States and Germany, August 1, 1914-April 6, 1917. Based on Official Documents. By JAMES BROWN SCOTT. (New York: Oxford University Press. 1917. Pp. cxvi, 390. \$5.00.)

DR. SCOTT has put on his title-page two examples of the thought and purpose of Germany and America, which intimate the lesson of the book. They are as follows: "Know once and for all that in the matter of king-craft we take when we can, and that we are never wrong unless we have to give back what we have taken" (Frederick the Great, *Les Matinées Royales, circa 1764*); and, "The true honor and dignity of the Nation are inseparable from justice" (Albert Gallatin, *Peace with Mexico, 1847*).

The work aims to show, first, in an introduction of ninety-five pages, the German Conception of the State, International Policy, and International Law. The author has followed the scriptural method, "Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee", and begins with a series of extracts, given exactly, from Frederick the Great, Frederick William IV., and William II., German emperor, from Bismarck, von Moltke, and Bethmann-Hollweg, from Hegel, Clausewitz, Arndt, Mommsen, Lasson, Rümelin, Treitschke, Bernhardi, and the *Kriegsbrauch im Landkriege* (1902) given out by the General Staff. He does not assert but convincingly establishes the character and purpose of Germany, during a period of nearly two hundred years, by the considered words of her sovereigns, her principal statesmen, and her most eminent philosophers, scholars, and soldiers.

They exhibit her as dominated and directed by consistent schemes of aggression, tempered by no regard for the rights of others, of justice and humanity, or her own solemn engagements. Thus Frederick the Great in 1741 wrote his minister de Podewils (p. xxii): "If there is anything to be gained by it, we will be honest; if deception is necessary, let us be cheats." . . . "maintain vigorously this maxim, that to despoil your neighbors is to take away from them the means of doing you injury" (p. xxiii). . . . "When Prussia, dear Nephew, shall have made her fortune, she will then be able to assume an air of good faith and of constancy such as, at the most, becomes only great states and little sovereigns." . . . "Attach yourselves especially to those possessing the talent of expressing themselves in vague, ponderous, or ambiguous phrases. You will make no mistake in keeping some political locksmiths and doctors; they may be of great use to you. I know from experience all the advantages to be derived through them" (p. xxvii).

Frederick William IV. in 1847 declared from the throne, "All written